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Splendid Description of Constantinople.

From Lamertine's pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Here it is that God and man, nature and art have placed, or created in concert, a landscape that has nothing like it in this planet of our's. I uttered an involuntary cry, and obliterated forever from the tablets of my mind the Bay of Naples with all its enchantments. To compare any thing with such a concentration of loveliness and magnificence is to insult creation.

A few paces distant on the left, frown the walls supporting the circular terraces that bound the spacious garden of the grand seraglio, separated from the sea by a narrow flagged footway, continually washed by the perpetual current of the Bosphorus, in little blue rippling waters, like the waters of the Rhone at Geneva. The insensible slopes to the Sultan's palace, whose gilded domes are discernable through the gigantic heads of palm trees and cypresses, are themselves planted with similar trees, whose huge trunks tower above the walls, while the branches, scorning the boundaries of the gardens, overhang the sea with thick canopies of foliage, and shadow the caciques. Our rowers suspended their oars occasionally under their shade. Here and there these groups of trees are broken by palaces, pavilions, kiosks, gilt and sculptured gates opening upon the sea; or batteries of copper and bronze cannon, of antique and uncouth forms.

The great windows of these maratime palaces overlook the sea, and glimpses may now and then be caught of the lustres and gilt ceilings of the apartment, sparkling through the venetian blinds; while at every step elegant Moorish fountains springing from the seraglio wall, fall murmuring from the height of the gardens into marble couches, from which the passers by may quench their thirst. A few Turkish soldiers lie stretched at their ease beside these fountains, while numbers of masterless dogs are wandering along the quay, and some of them sleeping in the embrasures. As the boat passed along these walls the prospect expanded before us, we neared the Asiatic coast, and the eye began to trace the mouth the Bosphorus between a line of sombre hills and an opposite range, which appeared to be painted in all the tints of the rainbow. Here we again rested; the smiling coast of Asia, only about a mile distant, was stretched on our right, its broad and high hills standing forward in relief, crowned with black forests of sharp pointed trees, the champaign was fringed with trees, and studded with red painted houses—perpendicular sides of the ravines, tapestried with verdant plants and sycamores, whose branches dipped in the stream.

Farther off, the hills were still loftier, then declined in green slopes till they formed a large advance cape, bearing on its brow the considerable town of Scutari, with its white barracks, resembling a royal chateau—its mosques, with their glittering minarets—its quays, and its creeks, &c.

The channel presents in the distant perspective, an uninterrupted chain of villages, fleets at anchor or in sail, little ports shaded with trees, scattered houses and spacious palaces, with their rose gardens abutting upon the sea.

A few minutes rowing carried us forward to that precise point the Golden Horn, from whence the eye may revel, at one view, over the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the entire haven, or, more properly the interior Sea of Constantinople. There we forget Marmora, the Asiatic coast, and the Bosphorus, to give our undivided and admiring contemplation of the Golden Horn and the seven towns suspended on the seven hills of Constantinople, of converging towards the arm of the sea, which unites the whole in one unique and incomparable city; at once city, country, seaport, river banks, gardens, woody mountains, profound valleys, throngs of houses, streets and masts, tranquil lakes, and enchanting solitudes; a view of which no pencil can delineate more than by detached fragments, and of which, at every stroke of the oar, the eye and the soul imbibe an entirely new aspect and impression.

The seraglio retired from us, and grew larger as it retired; in proportion as the eye embraced a further scope of the vast outlines of its walls, and the multitudes of its slopes, trees, kiosks, and palaces. Its site alone would suffice for the seat of a large town. The port advanced, and gradually came more developed, winding, like a canal between the sides of hanging mountains. It has no appearance of a port but resembles that of the Thames or any other large river, enclosed by two hilly banks studded with towns, and both shores choked with interminable fleets at anchor in front of the line of houses. We sailed through the innumerable hosts of ships, some at anchor, others making sail for the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, or the Black Sea, comprising vessels of every form, of every size, and of all flags, from the Arab bark with its projecting and elevated prow, similar to the beak of the ancient galleys, to the magnificent three decker, with shining bronze walls, hundreds of Turkish caciques, little boats which answer the purpose of carriages upon the maratime streets of this amphibious city, guided by one or two rowers in silk sleeves, were threading their way between the more massy structures, crossing each other's path, coming in contact without being capsized, and pass each other like a crowd in the public squares; whilst clouds of albatross, like beautiful white pigeons, rose from the sea at their approach, flying to a more distant elbowing station to cradle themselves upon the waves. I cannot attempt to reckon the vessels, the frigates, brigs, sloops, and boats, which, moving or stationary, cover the waters of the port of Constantinople, from the mouth of the Bosphorus, and the point of seraglio, to the suburbs of Eyoub, and the delicious valleys of sweet waters. The Thames in London, offers nothing comparable to their number.

Whenever I ascend to the belviders to enjoy this view, (and I do several times a day, and invariably every evening) I cannot conceive how of the many travellers who have visited Constantinople, so few have felt the beauty which it presents to my eye and my mind. Why has no one described it? It is because words have neither space, horizon, nor colors, and that painting is the only language of the eye. But painting itself has never portrayed all that is here. The pictures I have seen are merely detached scenes, consisting of dead lines and colors without life, none convey an idea of the innumerable gradations of tints, varying with every change of the atmosphere and every passing hour. The harmonious whole and the colossal grandeur of these lines—the movements and interwinings of the different horizon—the moving sails scattered over the three seas—the murmur of the busy population on the shores—the report of the cannon on board the vessels—the flags waving from the mast heads—the floating caciques—the vaporous reflection of domes, mosques, steeples, and minarets in the sea; all this has never been described.

I could not have believd that sky, earth, sea and man, could produce such a combination of enchanting prospects; the transparent mirror of the sky or of the sea alone can reflect them in their whole expanse. My imagination also embraces them in this extended way; but my memory cannot retain and reproduce them except in a little successful details. I therefore traced singly every different point of view as I glided along in my cacique. A painter would require years to depict only one shore of the Bosphorus. The landscape changes at every glance, and its varieties present renewed beauty. What can I say in a few words?

The seraglio is characterised by the feeling which predominates among the people, viz:—love of nature. The admiration of beautiful prospects, groves, fountains, the expanse of the sea, and the horizon bounded by chains of snow capped mountains is the ruling instinct of the nation. In this may be traced the recollections of a pastoral and agricultural people who love to cherish the remembrance of their origin, and whose tastes are all simple and instinctive.—They have raised the palaces of their sovereigns, the capital hill in the empire, and perhaps in the whole world. The seraglio has neither the external grandeur, nor the internal luxury of a European palace.

Its charms consists in its spacious gardens with trees intertwining free and external as a virgin forest, with fountains murmuring, and ring doves cooing, it is the same throughout all Turkey. Sovereign and subjects, rich and poor, have but one want, one feeling in the choice and arrangement of their dwellings, viz: to charm the eye with a beautiful prospect. If the situation of the house, and poverty of the owner preclude this luxury, then, at least there is a tree, a sheep, and a dove cot, in a path of ground surrounding the hut.

They have in harmony with the clouds of white turtle doves, which cover the domes of all the Khams and Mosques, and they do not even scare the swallow. The Turks themselves live in peace with all the animate and inanimate creation—trees birds, or dogs—they respect every thing God has made. They extend their humanity to those inferior animals which are neglected, or persecuted among us.

CREDULITY IN INDIA.

An amusing anecdote related by Bishop Heber, gives us a good idea of the foibles and ignorance of one of the petty princes of India, and the meanness of the minister who managed his affairs. The fondness of the king for mechanics (says the Bishop) led him to try some experiments, in which he fell in with a Mussulman engineer, of pleasing address and ready talent, as well as considerable, though unimproved, genius for such pursuits. The king took so much delight in conversing with this man, that the minister began to fear a rising competitor, as well knowing that the meanness of his own birth and functions had been no obstacle to his advancement. He therefore sent the engineer word—'if he were wise, to leave Lucknow.' The poor man did so, removed to a place about ten miles down the river, and set up a shop there. The king, on enquiring after his humble friend, was told he was dead of the cholera, ordered a gratuity to be sent to his widow and children, and no more was said. Some time after, however, the king sailed down the river in his brig of war, as far as the place where the new shop stood. He was struck with the different signs of neatness and ingenuity which he observed in passing, made his men draw in to the shore, and to his astonishment, saw the deceased engineer, who stood trembling, and with joined hands, to receive him. After a short explanation, he ordered him to come on board, returned in high anger to Lucknow, and calling the minister, asked him again if it were certain such a man was dead. 'Undoubtedly,' was the reply; 'I myself ascertained the fact, and conveyed your majesty's bounty to the widow and children.' 'Harumzada,' said the king, bursting into a fury, 'look there and never see my face more.' The vizier turned round and saw how matters were circumstanced.—With a terrible glance, which the king could not see, but which spoke volumes for the poor engineer, he imposed silence on the latter: then turning round again to his master, stopping his nose, and with many muttered exclamations of 'God be merciful!' 'Satan is strong!' 'In the name of God keep the devil from me!' he said 'I hope your majesty has not touched the horrible object.' 'Touch him,' said the king, 'the sight of him is enough to convince me of your rascality.' 'Intufirallah!' said the favorite; 'and does not your majesty perceive the strong smell of a dead carcase?' The king still stormed; but his voice faltered, and curiosity and anxiety began to mingle with his indignation.

'It is certain, refuge of the world,' resumed the minister, 'that your majesty's late engineer, with whom be peace, is dead and buried; but your slave knoweth not who hath stolen his body from the grave, or what vampire it is who now inhabits it to the terror of all good Mussulmans. Good were it that he were run through with a sword before your majesty's face, if it were not unlucky to shed blood in the auspicious presence. I pray your majesty dismiss us; I will see him conducted to his grave; it may be that when it is opened, he may enter it again peaceably.' The king, confused and agitated, knew not what to say or order. The attendants led the terrified mechanic out of the room; and the vizier, throwing him a purse, swore with a horrible oath, that 'if he did not put himself upon the other side of the company's frontier before the next morning, if he ever trod the earth again it should be as a vampire indeed.' This is, I think, no bad specimen of the manner in which an absolute sovereign may be persuaded out of his own senses.

HOME. No man of sensibility, after battling with the perplexities of the out door world, but retires with a feeling of refreshment to his happy fireside; he hears with joy the lisp of the cherub urchin that climbs upon his knee, to tell some wonderful tale about nothing, or feels with delight the soft breath of some young daughter, whose downy peach like cheek is glowing close to his own. I am neither a husband nor a father, but I can easily fancy the feelings of supreme pleasure which either must experience. Let us survey the world of business: 'What go we out for to see?' the reed of ambition shaken by the breath of the multitude; cold hearted traders and brokers, traffickers and over reachers, anxious each to circumvent, and turn to his purse the golden tide in which all would dabble. Look at the homes of the most of these. There the wife waits for her husband; and while she feels that anxiety for his presence, which may be called the hunger of the heart; she feels her spirit with the memory of his smile; or perhaps looks with fondness upon the pledges of affection as they stand like olive branches around his table.

Hints for the Preservation of Health

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

NEVER meddle with medicines, unless some disorder of the system renders them really necessary. Remember the friendly warning in the epitaph on an old grave stone: "I was well; would be better; took physic; and here I am."

Observe the effects of particular articles on your system, and indulge or refrain accordingly. To preserve the digestive organs in good order, may almost be called the one thing needful, as it regards bodily health.

If not as well as usual, eat nothing; fasting and cold water are the best physicians, nineteen times out of twenty.

Do not eat a variety of things at the same meal; nor indulge merely for the pleasure of it, when the wants of nature are satisfied. Avoid rich and stimulating articles of food and drink.

Take your meals at regular hours.

Many think distilled liquors are necessary for those who work in cold, damp places; but in fact they only increase the danger of taking cold. Their effects are evil continually.

Sleep in rooms with a free circulation of air.—Have no fire burning, or fragrant flowers in the room. Do not cover your face with the bed-clothes. Have clean bed linen once a week. Do not have a current of air blowing directly on your bed.

Feather beds are debilitating, except in the very coldest weather.

Rise early, and retire to rest in good season.—Regularity in food and sleep is great preservative of health.

Be not afraid of fatigue. That kind of exercise is best which employs body and mind. A walk in connection with active business, or to relieve the necessities of the destitute, is worth ten walks merely for exercise.

Very many humors and diseases originate in a want of personal cleanliness.

Wash your whole person thoroughly, once or twice a week; and rub yourself with a coarse crash towel, or brush, till the surface glows. This is particularly salutary for those who sew a good deal, or lead any kind of a sedentary life. It done at night, it is apt to induce refreshing sleep. Many a consumption might be prevented by proper regard to this suggestion.

Those troubled with cold feet and a tendence of blood to the head will find it an excelent remedy to dip their feet in cold water, as soon as they are out of bed, all the year round. The feet should be merely dipped, & *taken out instantly*; then rubbed with a coarse cloth, or brush, till they glow.—None but very weakly people could possibly be injured by it.

Clean your teeth with a brush and cold water in the morning, and rinse them once or twice a day; above all, have them clean when you go to bed, that they may not collect impurities during the night. To chew charcoal once or twice a week, sweetens the breath, and tends to preserve the teeth from decay; it will sometimes even arrest it when begun. To use it merely as a tooth powder is far less salutary. Tooth-picks, by keeping the teeth well seperated and cleansed, help to preserve them. Metal ones are injurious; those made of quill are uncleanly, being commonly kept for some time; the best ones are made of willow, or some pliable wood,—they do not hurt the gums, and are thrown away when used. All substances very hot, or cold, are hurtful to the teeth; likewise smoking and chewing tobacco; and too free use of very sweet articles, and excess of animal food.

The frequent use of a fine ivory comb is not good for the hair. It is better to wash the head often in cool water, and brush it very thoroughly. If the hair comes out very much, sea-water or water with salt dissolved in it, is much recommended as a frequent bath. Cleanliness is good for the hair as well as for other parts of the body.

Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water. Do not sew, or read, at twilight, or by too dazzling light. If far-sighted, read with rather less light, and with the book somewhat nearer to the eye, than you desire; if near-sighted, read with a book as far off as possible. Both these imperfections may be thus diminished.

If flannel has been worn on the throat, choose the morning of a mild day to remove it, and be careful about exposure to the cold for some days after.

If stockings and shoes get wet, change them.—It is a mistaken idea that it is healthy to dry them on.

Be careful not to put on clothes before they are aired. Avoid sitting upon the damp ground, or sleeping in damp sheets.

A feather-bed is the safest place in a severe thunder storm. The middle of the room is a better seat than near windows, or fire-places. Metals attract lightning. Trees are an unsafe shelter.

After exposure to severe cold, do not suddenly approach a fire, or drink hot drinks; but acquire warmth very gradually.

If you find yourself seriously ill, send for a good physician—one who understands his trade.

ELOQUENCE AND PIETY

The following gem is the closing part of an address by the Rev. Professor Ware, Jr. to the Students of Harvard College on the last Sunday of the Academical year:

"We look on your departure, young friends, with affectionate and anxious interest. Never again shall we meet you in all these sacred services. The ties which have bound us together so long, in the daily offerings to God and the weekly sympathies of the Sabbath, are now to be severed, to be united again, may we hope—or must we fear?—in the perfect enjoyment of that eternal Sabbath, in which the toils of earth are to be ended, and the perfected spirit to be blest.

Meantime, for you, and for us, the work of life goes on; may it be to our daily and uninterrupted growth in knowledge and virtue, till we reach the completeness of our moral and spiritual being? We commend you to your labors and trials. We pray for your success and for your happiness. We charge you to be faithful to your great trusts. Do not be satisfied with the education you have received, nor live in the midst of infinite knowledge as if you had already attained. Do not propose to yourselves any merely earthly object of pursuit, as if any thing mortal was worthy to content the immortal. Society is crying out for the aid of perfectly developed men—for the service of minds well proportioned and well principled. Answer its call. Uphold its institutions. Arm yourselves stoutly against all tyranny of one or of the many against life, or liberty, or right. Do something, do all you can, to be true counsellors to that sovereign power, public opinion, and to save the land from being ruined by the vice of the ignorant or the knavery of the knowing. Wherever you go, carry the upright front of the true scholar, the frankness and fairness of the true philosopher, the boldness and meekness of the holy apostles, the self-sacrificing devotion of the sainted martyr. Then you shall be the terror of the ill doing, and stay, for a time at least, the perils of the people.

Last of all, and above all, consecrate yourself to God. You are not your own; you have no strength of yourselves; consecrate yourselves to God.—Work for him. Ally yourselves to his councils and his purposes, and secure the co-operation of his will. In the deep life of the spirit, commune with him and thus nourish yourselves in all goodness.—In the affectionate imitation of Jesus Christ, commend yourselves to his blessing, and so find strength and peace. In the hope and prospect of eternity, toil on, rejoicing and persevering, through good report and evil report, knowing that your witness is in Heaven, your record on high. And then, when the day of life shall be done, its discipline ceased, its preparation ended, then may your ripened spirits pass to the final award of the good and faithful; then may you find, one and all, that you have indeed attained, are at length perfect, and among the glorified immortals of Heaven, are partakers of the prize of the high calling in Jesus Christ.

We part from you at the Altar here, Let us meet you at the Throne hereafter."

A BROTHER'S LOVE.—There is something trancendantly virtuous in the affections of a high-hearted brother towards his gentle and amiable sister. He can feel unbounded admiration for her beauty—he can appreciate and applaud the kindness which she bestows upon himself. He can press her bright lips and fair forehead, and still she is unpolluted—he can watch the blush steel over her features when he tells her innocent follies, and he can clasp her to his bosom in consolation when the tears gush from her overloaded heart. With woman there is a feeling of pride mingled with the regard which she has for her brother. She looks upon him as one fitted to brave the tempest of the world; as one to whose arm of protection she can fly for shelter when she is stricken by sorrow, wronged or oppressed; as one whose honor is connected with her own; and who durst not see her insulted with impunity. He is to her as the oak is to the vine—and though she may fear all others of mankind, she is secure and confident in the love and protection of her brother. Nothing affords man such satisfaction, and nothing entwines a sister so affectionately among his sympathies and interests as profound reliance on her diffidence and delicacy. As these two latter are far the most delightful qualities of a beautiful female, so are they the strongest spells for enticing away the affections of the other sex. A female without delicacy is a woman without principle; and as innate and shrinking perception as virtue is a true characteristic of a pure-hearted creature, so it is the most infallible union between hearts that truly beat in response to each other.—There is more tenderness in the disposition of a woman than a man; but the affection of a brother is full of the purest and most generous impulses; it cannot be quenched by aught on earth, and will outlive all selfish and sordid attachments. A deep rooted regard for a gentle creature born of the same parents with ourselves, is certainly one of the noblest feelings of our nature, and were every other feelings of human nature dead save this, there would still a bright hope remain that the fountain of virtue and principle was not yet sealed.—Portland Transcript.

JUSTICE. A white trader sold a quantity of powder to an Indian, and imposed upon him by making him believe it was a grain which grew like wheat, by sowing it upon the ground. He was greatly elated by the prospect, not only of raising his own powder, but of being able to supply others, and thereby becoming immensely rich. Having prepared his ground with great care, he sowed his powder with the utmost exactness in the spring. Month after month passed away, but his powder did not even sprout, and winter came before he was satisfied that he had been deceived. He said nothing; but some time after, when the trader had forgotten the trick, the same Indian succeeded in getting credit of him to a large amount. The time set for payment having expired, he sought out the Indian at his residence, and demanded payment for his goods. The Indian heard his demand with great complaisance; then, looking him shrewdly in the eye, said, "*Me pay you when my powder grow.*" This was enough. The guilty white man quickly retraced his steps, satisfied, we apprehend, to balance his account with the chagrin he had received.

The man who can only scoff in his heart, at the recollection of his first love, however extravagant and ill-directed it may have been, is not to be trusted with another's life. He scorns his own.

THE WRONGER NEVER PARDONS.—"The oppressor,' said Lord Brougham in a speech, 'always errs. Those who begin with hurting, such is the perversity of human nature, always end with hating.'

Uncle Nim's

The Globe, in an article relating to the political organization of the federal merchants of New York, under the especial direction of Mr. Webster, makes the following just remarks:—

Argus.

"*They have quietly submitted to neglect!*" "Commerce was not fostered!" Do the men who make this appeal suppose the American people are as divoid of memory, as they hold them to be of intelligeuce? Do they suppose that the nation has forgotten that the last war was brought upon this country in defence of the property of these merchants, and the national honor involved in maintaining the interests of these individuals as American citizens? That hundreds of millions, drawn entirely from the productive industry of the laboring classes, were spent in this conflict, and the blood of our best citizens shed profusely in the cause of federal merchants, who brought on the war by their clamors, and then clamored on the side of the enemy throughout its continuance? That since the war millions have been expended to erect fortresses to protect the harbors of the cities in which the property of this complaining class is concentrated, and in sending squadrons over every sea to give safe conduct to their traffic? That vast sums have been expended in maintaining diplomatic relations with foreign powers to promote commercial intercourse for their advantage; and that during the last administration, so vilified by the federal merchants, many millions of indemnities have been acquired for them; that France, Spain, Naples, Portugal and Denmark, have all contributed to swell their coffers with unlooked for sums of gold, for which they know they are indebted to the energetic, indefatigable and decisive character of the late Chief Magistrate, whom they repay with slander.

These federal merchants have embodied themselves as a class, and separated from other portions of their fellow-citizens, that they may mark more signally every patriotic merchant who shall avoid their exclusive meetings, and prefer acting with the great body of their countrymen for the good of the whole, instead of identifying themselves with a caste to advance their own peculiar interests. In justification, they say that "*the administration, during its eight years of misrule, has destroyed the best currency with which any nation was ever blessed—it has suspended our manufactures, crippled our commerce, and brought distress and desolation upon a people that were ever free, prosperous and happy.*"

"*Crippled our commerce!!*" Was there ever such a flagrant misrepresentation hazarded in the face of an intelligent people? Instead of commerce being *crippled*, every honest man of all parties admits that the mischiefs of the times come of its *over-activity*. If commerce has been crippled throughout "the last eight years of misrule," how has it happened that the tax derived from the people through this channel has gone on to increase from year to year, under gradually diminishing duties, until the surplus in the Treasury accumulated to the fearful amount of forty millions? If commerce has been *crippled*, how did it come to pass, that while our production and exports have increased, our merchants were enabled to run ahead of the industry and consumption of the country, and bring themselves in debt for imported commodities, exceeding by sixty millions the increased exports? Does this fact countenance the assertion that commerce has been crippled for eight years? No: so far from it, the unquestionable truth is, that the funds of the Government lent out to these very New York merchants have over-stimulated trade, and given it wings instead of crippling its legs. The accumulating millions of surplus revenue collected from the people were left in their banks; they were made the basis of excessive issues by the banks; the merchants borrowed immense amounts, even beyond the wants of their business, on which they made the people pay the interest, and after glutting the market with foreign commodities, run into land speculations, to monopolize the public domain as well as the public money. Having thus made a *debauch* of the plenty afforded them at the expense of the industrious classes, they turned round and '*destroyed the currency*' which they pretend the government destroyed, that they might pay their debts at home cheaply in a depreciated currency, and let the gold and silver thrown out of circulation for exportation, to keep up their credit *abroad*; and now these virtuous, patriotic, self-denying merchants, only ask the American people to impute "*the distress and desolation* which they and their instruments—the banks—have visited upon the country, to the administration; and they call upon their "*brethren throughout the State to unite with them to prostrate the administration,*" because, say these important personages, "*such an administration can never enjoy our confidence,* nor can the men who sustain it receive our support. The country calls for a change of rulers!!" And what do they demand as the result of that change? They demand a national bank, that they may have that great wheel to break the nation on, and put down the price of products when they are buying, and put up the price of the commodities they are selling, by changing at pleasure the standard of value, and the amount of circulating medium. They demand this measure of value (which their great engine can make longer or shorter at the will of a secret conclave of directors) as "*the best currency a nation was ever blessed with.*" They demand "*the public deposites,*" and exemption from "the ruinous operation *of the Specie circular, which withdraws the gold and silver of the nation from the only channels in which they could be properly employed*"—that is, the uses of the merchants. They, in a word, demand for the federal party to which they belong, "*a control of the Government,*" because, under the unhappy influence of the popular suffrages, they have been compelled to endure General Jackson's "*administration during its eight years of misrule,*" and now, under the same unhappy influence they "HAVE SEEN, WITH ALARM, THAT THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE MOST VISIONARY AND UNPRINCIPLED MEN OF THE PARTY."

From the Albany Argus.

The election in this city has resulted in an average federal majority of 455. This is a larger majority, by perhaps 150 votes, than was conceded at the opening of the polls. But never have we witnessed such desperate exertions on the part of the opposition. No means, or threats, or misrepresentations, were omitted. Every vote, whether resident or not, that could be carried to the ballot box, was urged in without shame or scruple. This was apparent to every one who attended the polls, or who witnessed the scenes at the wharves, the lavish use of money, the appropriation of corporation offices, the use of the city official power, and especially *the importation of voters.* This last offence against the laws, and the right of franchise, was carried to an extent unprecedented, even by the whig party, familiar as they are with such devices. Many persons in all the wards, particularly in the first and fourth, voted the federal ticket, under a challenge, whose faces have not been seen in the city until called hither by the occasion. The result is sufficient to show thus much, if there were not other proofs of it. For notwithstanding the democratic vote is decreased by the voluntary absence of some from the polls, the aggregate vote of the city is greater by 304 than on any former occasion.—The increase in the first ward alone since the great presidential and governor election a year since is upwards of 170, and in the entire city is 431! Does any man suppose this increase is legitimate; or rather that it is not a whig excess borrowed or bought for the occasion.

Great praise is due to the democratic electors of the city, for the zeal and energy with which, under many disheartening circumstances, they have supported their old cause and principles. Their fidelity has been tried, as with fire, and they have won, if not victory, the praise of welldoing. Their day of triumph is yet to come, and *it surely will come.* The depressions of the times, and the active perversions of the questions in relation to the currency, have not only added directly to the federal strength, but have revived among the opponents of the democracy all the panic confidence and party effort of 1834. Encouraged by the calamities of the country, they have renewed the success of that year. But it will be the victory of a day. The triumphs of the democracy may be interrupted for a season; but most certainly only for a season.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Our opponents say that the national expenditures are more, per annum, now, than they were under John Q. Adams' administration. Admitting this to be true, what signifies it?—Will the intelligent whigs marvel that the national expenses should be increased in proportion to the increase of population and the enlargement of territory? We doubt whether any such wonderment would be felt or expressed if *they* were in power. But the clamor of the whigs about governmental expense is all sham and humbug. If they feel any wish to appear honest, why don't they acknowledge that all the money paid out by the government is paid out in compliance with the direction of Congress—without whose sanction not a dollar can flow from the Treasury. Why don't they acknowlege, also, that much of the money paid out from the national Treasury during the eight years past, has been applied in payment for works of a public nature, projected under the administrations of Messrs. Monroe and Adams? This is a fact which every well informed man must be conversant with.

Let the office-seeking whigs be fair in their statements concerning the public expenses, and no friend of the government will have cause of regret or complaint. Let them show not only what has been *paid*, but also what has been *received* in consideration, and the account will tell well to the credit of the government for prudence and a judicious expenditure of the funds entrusted to its care.

How have the whigs trumped up the bill of expense which they impute to the government? Let us see.

By way of example, we will state that by large annual instalments, the national debt has been paid all off. And, ridiculous as it appears, the several sums appropriated in this way have all been set down in the whig account book as *expenses of the government!*—[The idea strikes us that, according to this rule, if some of the Rathbuns among the whig speculators should ever acquire ability and honesty enough to effect a payment of *their* debts by annual instalments, they will be able to make a princely exhibit of their *annual expenses!*]

Again—let us consider the vast amounts appropriated for the increase of post roads, post offices, and other facilities for the general and expeditious transportation of the mails. The expenditures, although they were called for and actually needed by the commercial and trading portions of our population, and have afforded especial accommodation to the whigs, have all been cited by the demagogues of the opposition as proofs of the alleged extravagance of the government. Nothing can be more absurd and unjust.

Once more. A very considerable item in the scarecrow statement of expenditures held out by the brawling corps of federal office-seekers, has been created by the extinction of Indian titles to desirable tracts of land, the procurement of which insures to the government a rich return for every dollar applied in payment for them. Yet this wise expenditure is also seized upon to fill out the federal chorus of imputed extravagance.

We might go on with similar examinations of the remaining chapters of whig *jum fudge.* But the examples already given will prove sufficient to exemplify the grounds upon which the whig bugbear is based.

The allusion, by way of comparison, to the expenditures under Mr. Adams, is altogether irrelevant and unjust. If that administration cost but little, i tmay truly said that it was worth but little. During its four years of existence it accomplished nothing but political manœuvring, designed to perpetuate its power. No great measure was developed. Timidity pervaded its councils. Every thing was reserved till the hoped-for second term, and the vital interests of the people were left to the mercy of fate. Had the Adams and Clay dynasty been continued beyond the brief term of four years, then a series of wild and prodigal schemes under the heads of "*American System,*" and "*Internal Improvements,*" would have been fastened upon the nation, at a cost which neither this nor the succeeding generation would have been able to throw off.

Let no true freeman be enticed to a wily enemy's camp by the absurd clamors of hungry office-seekers, founded upon the reasonable expenses of a good, faithful, energetic government.—*Boston Post.*

From the Eastern Argus.

MORE GRUMBLING.

The Gazette, (it might, with much propriety be called *the Grumbler's Organ,*) had a long article a few days since in relation to what it termed "*the selfishness of Government.*" The article commenced with a paragraph setting forth the joy of the writer that the Extra Session was ordered to be held, inasmuch "as it has afforded the community an opportunity to ascertain, by evidence, the force of which cannot be evaded, what degree of sincerity there is in the Van Buren politicians, in their professions of regard for the interests of the people." As a friend and supporter of the administration we are willing to join issue with the *Gazette* upon this point, and to compare notes with it as to which party, during that session, did the most to advance "*the interests of the people,*" for which the federalists, all at once, are so extremely solicitous. The friends of the administration, "*the Van Buren politicians,*" as the *Gazette* terms them, brought forward and carried through Congress, the following measures:—

First—A bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus to the States—thereby relieving the Banks from the necessity of calling upon their debtors for nine millions of dollars, and, of course, extending that amount of relief to the community.

Second—A bill postponing for nine months the payment of duty bonds—thus affording to that class of the community most bitterly opposed to the administration, most unscrupulous in its efforts against it, and most ungrateful for favors shown it, all the relief which it could ask, and rather more than it deserved.

Third—A bill giving the Deposite Banks time to settle their balances, thus enabling them to show equal lenity to their debtors.

Fourth—An act authorizing an emission of $10,000,000 in Treasury Notes, to enable the government to give the merchants time on their bonds, and to save it from the necessity of putting such as were not paid when due, immediately in suit—and at the same time furnishing a currency for domestic exchanges.

Put these measures of relief—and no honest man will deny that they are measures which must afford important relief—into one scale, and the efforts of the federalists in the other, and see which are most eminently characterised by a "*regard for the interests of the people,*" and which by "*selfishness?*" Did the federalists propose any measures? None at all! They opposed every thing that was proposed, and as one of their number, (Wise of Va.) has since in effect publicly avowed, *with the view of protracting the sufferings of the people until they will consent to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States!* This is the kind of "*regard*" felt by the political friends of the *Gazette* for the "*interests of the people*"—the same kind of regard which the vulture feels for the lamb.—*We* rejoice that the extra session has given the people an opportunity to form a correct estimate of FEDERAL "*regard*"—they will know how to appreciate it hereafter.

The writer in the Gazette has, also the impudence to say that—

"The subjects recommended, and the measures proposed in the houses by the administration committees, related solely to the benefit of the Government, and had no reference to the sufferings of the people. And the measures proposed and adopted in the course of the session, were entirely of this character."

Now the writer must have known that every measure "*recommended,*" "*proposed,*" and "*adopted,*" was designed exclusively to relieve the sufferings of the people. The Government has and can have no interest distinct from the interests of the people—the people and the government are one—the people constitute the government; the servants whom they elect to carry it on are but the creatures of their wishes, responsible to their wills.

If the policy of Hamiltom, one of the fathers of the federal party, had been adopted, and a "*strong government,*" such as he recommended created, then, indeed, would its officers not only have had interests contradistinguished from those of the people, but exactly their antipodes. His "*President and Senate for life*" would have had an "*interest*" in aiding the progress of power from the many to the few, and in making the office holders the *rulers*, and not, as now, the *servants* of the people. The *Gazette* adapts its language to the kind of government which *its party sighed for*, and not to that which (fortunately for the people,) they were required to accept.

Again—the writer in the Gazette quotes, and finds fault with the following extract from Mr. Van Buren's Message:—

"Those who look to the action of this government for specific aid to the citizen, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of *the ends for which it was created*, and the powers with which it is clothed."

We see nothing unsound in this doctrine. Suppose the reverse of it were true, and you, in point of fact, suppose the government to be an *Insurance Company* operating on a scale as extended as the country itself! Under such an order of things, if a merchant lose a debt it would be all right for him to go the Treasury and demand "*specific*" relief in the shape of dollars and cents! Ridiculous as such a state of things would be, it would inevitably result from carrying out the *reverse* of Mr. Van Buren's Message. The doctrine that the government is bound to afford "*specific*" relief to all "*embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit,*" is what we call *real loco foco* doctrine, for inasmuch as the necessary funds would have to be raised by taxation, every individual's property would be held liable for the losses of his neighbors—this would be *leveling* with a vengeance, and *dividing property* in good sooth. And yet the *Gazette* finds fault with Mr. Van Buren for not sanctioning such doctrine, and for maintaining that such is *not "the end for which government was created."* The Gazette must be in a great strait to condemn the administration, when it is willing to do it at the cost of recommending such unadulterated *loco-foco doctrines.*

Walk the Plank. The Federal party having, through the negligence and indifference of the Democracy, succeeded in electing a sufficient number of Representatives to give them a majority on joint ballot, are determined, it is well understood, to clear the deck of the good ship of State of all its present officers. Those therefore who hold offices during the pleasure of the Governor and Council, may as well begin to set their houses in order against the day of Federal wrath and indignation. "Walk the plank," will be the watchword.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, November 21, 1837.

We have an apology to our subscribers for the non-appearance of our paper last week. It was occasioned by the sickness of one of the hands in our office. An accident like this is not easily repaired in the country, where it is almost impossible to supply the place of an experienced workman on short notice.

The necessary and indispensible engagements of the editor during the last week, have prevented him from bestowing even his usual share of attention to the columns of his paper. The space usually filled by him is occupied by other, and perhaps not less interesting matter.

The result of the recent elections in New York and Massachusetts, however much they may appear to be against us, afford no ground for discouragement, but should arouse us to new exertions in the cause of democracy which is emphatically the cause of liberty and humanity throughout the world. It will—it must ultimately triumph. We abate not one joy of heart or hope but press right onward. The people will yet be true to themselves. The higher the aristocracy of wealth mount above us, the more decisive and fatal will be their overthrow.

The Court of Common Pleas was held in this place last week, Judge Whitman presiding. The docket was unusually large for this County, but the business was disposed of so that the Court adjourned on Saturday evening. The criminal cases were few in number. Joseph Woodman was indicted, tried, and found guilty, on three indictments for larceny. He was sentenced to the States Prison for five years as a common and notorious thief. Salmon Rooch was indicted for a nuisance, and Samuel H. King for offering to bribe an elector. These two last indictments were continued until the next term on motion of the County Attorney.

JEALOUSY.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 22d of July, states that an event had just happened there which had created a very painful sensation. It appears that the marriage of the Marchioness d' Ossara, a very beautiful widow with Count Alfonso d'Zuniga, aged twenty-eight, had been for some time the general topic of conversation. It was said that this marriage, which would have been one of love on the part of the Marchioness, was sought by the young Count solely as the means of obtaining a position in society through the instrumentality of her handsome fortune. If, however, the Count experienced nothing but indifference towards the Marchioness, it was not because his heart was insensible to tender impressions; and notwithstanding that he took every precaution to prevent his real feelings from being known, and to blind the eye of observers, most people were aware of his violent passion for the Sechora Riccardina Soares, the first *panseuse* of the principal theatre. Riccardina is a young Portuguese, whose dancing turns the heads of all who have been witnesses of her graceful and elegant performances. Her face and features, although not of a strictly regular formation are very pretty, and nothing can compare with the expression of her full dark penetrating eyes.

A few days previous to the above mentioned date, Riccardina was about to take the part of a broom girl in a new opera, and it was announced that she would also dance the celebrated Cackucha, and the public flocked in great numbers to the theatre. She appeared. Her performance of the favorite dance was followed by the most enthusiastic plaudits, and the applause was redoubled when she concluded; but as she tripped off the stage toward the wings, and was making her graceful acknowledgments to the delighted audience, she suddenly uttered a piercing cry, and fell flat upon the stage. The spectators were so taken by surprise that they scarcely knew what to think. At the first moment many supposed that it was intentional, and a part of the performance; but they soon heard her distressing groans, and beheld her beautiful form too naturally convulsed to allow of a doubt that something very serious had befallen her. She was immediately carried off the stage, and the curtain was let down.

In a few seconds it was noised abroad that vitriol, or some other liquid of that nature, had been throw upon her, and very seriously burnt her. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the indignation of the audience on this discovery. The first suspicion that suggested itself to the minds of the people was that this had been done by a rival, and the name of the March oness d' Ossara even mentioned. She had been present. Her box was visited. It was now unoccupied; but upon the front of the crimson velvet with which the edge was covered were observed several yallow stains indicating the presence of some corrosive liquid.—A doubt of what had been first suspected could no longer exist, and some of the audience were so incensed against the perpetrator of this horrible deed, that they tore all the hangings off the box, broke the glasses in it, and offered it other indignities. In the midst of this tumult the curtain rose, the stage manager appeared, and confirmed the intelligence which had already run through the audience. "Senhora Riccardina," said he' "is in a most deplorable state. Her face, bosom, and arms are horribly burnt, and it is feared that she has been disfigured for life." At this announcement the audience knew no bounds, and great confusion ensued.

The count quitted the theatre, and instantly proceeded to the residence of the Marchioness. She was somewhat surprised at his sudden appearance and angry looks, but affected to be cool and indifferent, and upon his mentioning the name of Riccardina, she drily remarked that "she was a person of too much merit ever to be sufficiently appreciated by the public." On looking at her dress, however, he beheld that it was in several places burnt in holes, and asked her what it meant; but without waiting a reply, continued—"It is in vain to deny it, these stains accuse you; it is you, then that have been guilty of crime." The Marchioness, alarmed by his angry manner and looks, did not deny it, but said—"If it is a crime, it is a crime of desperate love!" and stretching forth her arms tried to appease him. The Count, in a paroxism of rage and grief, seized a cushion from the sofa, and covering it over the head of the Marchioness, pressed it violently together, as if with the intention of smothering her. In trying to defend herself she overturned a table on which were some vases of flowers, and the noise of the fall brought the domestics to the scene. The Count fled. The police were called in, and a medical attendant procured, but the Marchioness, who appeared in a swoon, could not be restored to sensibility. She was already dead. The Count has since been seized and thrown into prison.

It appears that there is very little hope of saving the life of poor Ricardina, that vitrol having touched the jugular vein and caused an aneurism, which will certainly cause death, unless success attend an operation which is about to be performed for its removal.

Correspondent of the Gazette des Tribunaux.

An Old Hartford Convention Fed, with a red nose on his face and a gold headed cane in his hand—said yesterday, that he really believed people were coming to their senses, and that if Caleb Strong were alive he would be chosen governor on Monday next, by a larger majority then he obtained in the time of the war. These d—d democrats, he continued, must be put down, or in a little while *one man will be as good as another.*—Boston Statesman.

Federalism going out-of-sight.—An opposition paper exclaims, "*Knavery* hide thy diminished head."—Boston Statesman.

Whiggism alias federalism, like an evil-omened bird of prey, thrives on surrounding desolation. But it droops and languishes when happiness and prosperity reign in the country. The insidious movers of federal panic and agitation are true to the genius of their cause. They WORK HARD in endeavoring to RUIN THE COUNTRY in order to rule it.

Boston Statesman.

THE GIFT HORSE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

"Capt. Bonneville slept in the lodge of the venerable patriarch, who had evidently conceived a most disinterested affection for him, as was shown on the following morning. The travellers, invigorated by a good supper, and "fresh from the bath of repose," were about to resume their journey, when this affectionate old chief took the captain aside, to let him know how much he loved him. As a proof of his regard, he had determined to give him a fine horse, which would go farther than words, and put his good will beyond all question. So saying, he made a signal, and forthwith a beautiful young horse, of brown color, was led, prancing and snorting, into the place. Capt. Bonneville was suitably affected by this mark of friendship; but his experience in what is proverbially called "Indian giving," made him

are that a parting pledge was necessary on own part to prove that his friendship was ciprocated. He accordingly placed a hand- me rifle in the hands of the venerable chief, hose benevolent heart was evidently touched d gratified by this outward and visible sign amity.

"The worthy captain having now as he ought, balanced this little account of friendship as about to shift his saddle to this noble gift- rse, when the affectionate patriarch plucked m by the sleeve, and introduced to him a chimpering, whining, leathern skin'd old squaw at might have passed for an Egyptian mummy ithout drying. This he, "is my wife—she is good wife—I love her very much. She loves e horse—she loves him a great deal—she will y much at losing him. I do not know how I all comfort her—and that makes my heart ery sore."

"What could the worthy captain do to con- ole the tender-hearted old squaw; and, per- dventure, to save the venerable patriarch? He ethought himself of a pair of earbobs; it is true, he patriarch's better half was of an age and pearance that seemed to put personal vanity t of the question; but when is personal vanity xtinct? The moment he produced the glitter- g earbobs, the whimpering and whining of the mpiternal beldam was at an end. She eagerly aced the baubles in her ears, and though as gly as the witch of Endor, went off with a idling gait and coquettish air, as though she ad been a perfect Semiramis.

The captain had now saddled his newly equired steed, and his foot was in the stirrup, when the affectionate patriarch again stepped forward and presented to him a young pierced ose who had a peculiarly sulky look. "This," said the venerable chief, "is my son; he is very ood—a great horseman—he brought him up rom a colt, and made him what he is. He is very fond of this very fine horse—he loves him like a brother—his heart will be very heavy when this fine horse leaves the camp."

What could the captain do to reward the outhful hope of this venerable pair, and comfort im for the loss of his foster brother, the horse? He bethought himself of a hatchet, which might be spared from his slender store. No sooner id he place the implement in the hand of the young hopeful, than his countenance brightened up, and he went off rejoicing in his hatchet of the lofl, as much as did his respectable mother in her earbobs.

The captain was now in his saddle and about o start, when the affectionate old patriarch stepped forward for the third time, and while he laid one hand gently on the mane of the horse, held up the rifle in the other. "This rifle," said he, "shall be my great medicine. I will hug it to my heart—I will always love it for the sake of my good friend the bald headed chief." But a rifle by itself is dumb—I cannot make it speak. If I had a little powder and ball I would take it out with me, and would now and then shoot a deer, and when I brought the meat home to my hungry family I would say—this was killed by the rifle of my friend, the bald headed chief to whom I gave that very fine horse.

There wes no resisting the appeal; the captain forthwith furnished the coveted powder and ball, but at the same time put spurs to his very fine gift horse, and the first trial of his speed was to get out of all further manifestation of friendship on the part of the affectionate old patriarch and his interesting family.

The Election in Massachusetts took place on Monday, and has probaly resulted in the success of the federal ticket. Unusual efforts have been made by the Whigs, as through they feared the power of truth and the triumph of democratic principles. Aside from enlisting the aid of their own orators to speechify to the people, they engaged hons from abroad to roar for them. Mr John Bell, of Tennessee, Mr Garland, of Louisiana and others, were called in to enlighten the citizens of Massachusetts upon the abuses of the Administration, and retail the slanderous charges so often met and refuted on the floor of Congress. Notwithstanding the violent and unprincipled measures resorted to by the Whigs, the Democrats have engaged in the contest most nobly and with a determination to permit no efforts of the opposition to deter them from the discharge of their duty—They must eventually triumph.

Saco Democrat.

New-Hampshire.—The whigs of N. Hampshire have commenced with an earnest determination of carrying that State at the spring election; but they will find when the time arrives that they have 'awoke the wrong passenger.'—The hardy yeomanry of the granite hills, understand themselves too well to be caught napping while the old enemy of democracy is lurking about them. They will come to the rescue in March next, and teach those political jugglers, that though the unsuspecting in our commercial states, may be led away by their hypocritical pretensions, in attributing the present embarrassment in the county to the administration, they understand the the subject too well be deceived by such barefaced assertions.

Saco Democrat.

From the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.

Democracy is the cause of Humanity. It has faith in human nature. It believes in its essential quality and fundamental goodness.—It respects, with a solemn reverence to which the proudest artificial institutions and distinctions of society have no claim, the human soul. It is the cause of philanthropy. Its object is to emancipate the mind of the mass of men from the degrading and disheartening letters of social distinctions and advantages; to bid it walk abroad through the free creation "in its own majesty;" to war against all fraud, oppression and violence; by striking at the root to reform all the infinitely varied human misery which has grown out of the old and false ideas by which the world has been so long misgoverned; to dismiss the hireling soldier; to spike the cannon, and bury the bayonet; to burn the gibbet, and open the debtor's dungeon; to substitute harmony and mutual respect for the jealousies and discord now subsisting between different classes of society, as the consequence of their artificial classification. It is the cause of Christianity, to which a slight allusion has already been made, to be more fully developed hereafter. And that portion of the peculiar friends and ministers of religion who now, we regret to say, cast the weight of their social influence against the cause of democracy, under the false prejudice of an affinity between it and infidelity. (no longer, in this century, the case, and which, in the last, was but a consequence of the overgrown abuses of religion, found, by the reforming spirit that then awakened in Europe, in league with despotism,) understand but little either of its true spirit or that of their own faith. It is, moreover, a cheerful creed, a creed of high hope and universal love, noble and ennobling; while all others, which imply distrust of mankind, and of the moral principles infused into it by its Creator, for its own self-developement, and self-regulation, are as gloomy and selfish, in the tone of moral sentiment which pervades them, as they are degrading in their practical tendency, and absurd in theory, when examined by the light of original principles.

"Such is the looseness and indefinite nature of our Poor Debtor and Insolvent Laws, or the blindness and corruption of Justices in this State, that a person may *swear out of jail* if worth 50,000 or 100,000 dollars, and even ten times this amount, provided his property is in money or notes and accounts. We have repeatedly heard of Justices *administering the poor debtor's oath*,(an oath now is a very different thing from what it was once,) to *rich* poor debtors *pretending* to every body but their creditors and the justices, to be worth thousands and tens of thousands. This is a most ruinous and lamentable state of things, and particularly oppressive to the hard working *poor*, out of whom the *rich swindler* has made his money."—*Bangor Republican.*

We know of an instance which occurred in this County, in which an individurl swore out of jail with *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in his pocket*, which, not being attachable property, he was permitted to retain.

Of the injurious operation of the laws upon the working men of the community, we have the strongest evidence in a case which recently occurred in this city. A man who lives in one of the most splendid houses in this city, and who has claimed to be a man of great property, and is unquestionably rich, (we are not prevented from making his name public out of any respect we entertain for him,) recently employed an industrious mechanic to do a job of work on his princely mansion. The mechanic, not supposing that he was dealing with *a swindler*, furnished stock and work to the amount of about $800, on the payment of which he relied to enable him to put up a house for his own accommodation. When the work was done, his employer refused to pay him, and having put his property out of his hands, left him to obtain justice as best he might. Under existing laws *he cannot get a cent.* We advise the mechanic to have a large placard, setting forth the debtor's name, the amount of the debt, &c. &c. and hire some one to follow him through the streets with it, week days and Sundays, until he disgorges enough from his secreted wealth to pay the debt and costs. *Portland Argus.*

Shut the Door!—As the days are rapidly coming upon us, when Boreas begins to bluster about, and "Jack Frost" asserts his prerogative of pinching our noses and ears, many are ready to ask, can't we do something to render less afflictive their abusive and tyrannical bellowing and pinching? Yes, come in, and shut the door, and we will tell you:

In the first place endeavor, as far as you can to bar the tyrant out of your premises: stop even the smallest crack by which he can find access. The Frost King has a peculiar dislike to the modern improved stoves—have one, he won't come very nigh to it, especially if it has within it a moderate quantity of good dry hard wood. But above all things, when you go in and out of your own rooms, or that of others, *shut the door* closely and quickly, and learn all your servants and children to do so—Don't stand and talk in the door; more cold will enter a warm room leaving the door open one minute, than you can expel in thirty. Dress warm, eat hearty, drink coffee, *drink no kind of spirituous liquor.* Follow the above directions, and bid defiance to the "foul fiend."—*N. H. Patriot.*

Daring attempt at Robbery. The Essex Register states that Mr. William Earle, of Beverly, while returning from Salem, on Thursday evening last, in a horse-wagon, about half past 7 o'clock, and when he had reached within about half a mile of his own residence, a man on foot seized his horse's bridle, exclaiming, "stop friend," and immediately sprung at Mr. Earle, saying "deliver your pocket-book." Mr. Earle instantly struck him with the butt end of a stout whip, and felled him to the ground.—But the man soon recovered himself, and made for him again, when Mr. Earle struck him a second blow and again prostrated the villain. He then proceeded home in the hope of finding assistance, but his men were absent. Mr. Earle had about him at the time, between forty and fifty dollars in money.

Farmer's Evenings.—In one respect the advantage of almost all other classes of the laboring community—his evenings he has to himself. While the mechanic has to labor from morning till nine o'clock in the evening, the farmer's day commences with the rising and closes with the setting sun. Although the *industrious* farmer finds many little jobs of work to which he very economically appropriates his evening leisure, yet the greater part of the long winter evenings he can appropriate to his amusement and instruction. In no place do we see more cheerful countenances then around the blazing fire upon the farmer's hearth. There, at the merry apple pearing, or at the neigborhood collection, or even in the family circle alone do we find social happiness in its purest simplicity. What an opportunity this for the acquisition of knowledge? What farmer who improves these opportunities can but be intelligent? And what instructions so interesting as that which gives him a knowledge of his own employment? Here we would suggest the importance of every farmer having a supply of agricultural books and papers. It seems to us that no one can be insensibly of their utility. If this should be a suggestion of self-interest, which we do not deny, still we believe it coincides with the interest of the farmer. We will not enlarge on this subject, as we apprehend it would not convey that knowledge which we recommend. We will barely say, that we expect our subscribers to increase as the evenings lengthen.—*American Silk Grower.*

Strong and sharp as our wit may be, it is not so strong as the memory of fools, nor so keen as their resentment; he that has not strength of mind to forgive, is by no means weak enough to forget; and it is much more easy to do a cruel thing than to say a severe one.

Pownal, Vermont.—There is a curious anecdote told about the first settling of Pownal and of the abjoining towns, which is worth relating, as it tends to show how the character of a place is often formed by the first settlers. It is as follows: Mr Robertson who superintended the settling of the country, was a Presbyterian and resided in Bennington. He was always sure to ascertain what religion his purchaser was. If a Presbyterian he would show him a farm in Bennington—if a Baptist, in Shaftsbury—if an Episcopalian, in Arlington—but if of no religion, Pownal was his place. These towns have been settled from sixty to seventy-five years, and yet the general character of each shows most clearly the original stamp fixed upon it by Mr Robertson, the land holder

[Auburn Banner.

A Sailor's Revenge.—Our captain vent ashore von day, vhen he vos at Canton, and brings off vith him two of the Gong Merchants, in petticoats and pigtails—a Mister Loo Chee, and a Mister Yang Fou, his aid-de-camp, or *walley-de-sham.* Mister Loo Chee vos a visen-faced venerable old feller; the werry moral of a little chap as used to be sitting cross-legged a top of my old grandmother's teapot lid. His chief mate, mister Yang Fou, vos the himage of the nodding mandarin in the teashop, on Ludgate-hill. They came to inspect the ship, and were pleased, as far as I could judge by their squeaking voices, like pea-hens, and well they might, for they did'nt go away empty handed. As soon as they were gone I missed a pair of silver *sleeve-buttons* my mother gave me, and my *baccy box*, the last gift of my vife, poor Bess. I little thought, vhen them ere chaps came on board, I vos never to see them no more. I left them on the companion, and never seed them arter. The ship's company vere all honest men, every man jack of'em, and knew no more of my traps than the man in the moon. 'Vel then,' sis I, 'I'll tell you vhat it is, that ere mandarin man as come out of the moon has got'em; and I'll tell his lunacyship so, if I ever comes vithin hail of him again.' As luck would have it, the captain sent me ashore vith a note to Mister Loo Chee, at the factory vith orders to behave myself properly. Vell, I goes and the very first person I sees vos the chief mate of the concern, Mister Yang Fou; 'So,' says I, 'now I've done the captain's orders in delivering the note, I have a little business of my own with you. So, Mr. Chopsticks, I'll thank you to deliver up them ere sleeve-buttons and bacco-box you stole out of the ship this morning. He looked rather afeered of me, and said something about 'Whong kein pow chow.' None of your chow chow's" sis I; 'I'm not going to be *chowsed* out of my sleeve-buttons.' 'Hang aree bare,' sis he. 'I know what you means,' sis I; 'but although I have been twice on the coast of Barbary, that dos'nt follow that I am a *barbarous* man. I have axed you civilly, and expect civilitude from you; but if you call me a *hungry bear* again, I'll just take you by that long tail of yours, and drag you all down the river from Canton to Macao.' 'Cantong Macao,' sis he, with the voice of a peewit. 'Come none of your nonsense, mocking me,' sis I; 'hand out my sleeve-buttons.' 'Doo tong,' sis he, 'Yes buttons, you booby.' He pointed to pen and ink for me to write; but as I writes a queer fist of my own, as nobody else can read, I was'nt agoin to write and read to please this son of a slop-bowl. Howsomever, he kept jabberanging there vithout minding vhat I said to him. The wessel vas to sail in the morning—there vas no time to be lost; and, as there vas no wisible sign of them ere things forthcoming, and I vas gettin wery wexed, I vas detarmined to bring young Hyson to his bearings. 'So,' says I, for the third and last time, 'hand out my bacco-box and sleeve-buttons, or by the moon that made you, I'll have a reglar search for'em. Vill you, Mr. Yang, if you please?"—'Pank Pekin fou,' said he. 'O, ho,' sis I; 'call me a fool, do you? I'll let you see that; so here goes.' Vith that I laid violent hands on his silk petticoat surtout, and gave him a reglar mauling; but there vas ne'er a pocket of no sort about him. 'Vell,' sis I to myself, 'exchange is no robbery, and one good turn deserves another.' So I out with my knife, and vhips off a piece of his tail, vhich I brought home for you as a curiosity, vith a Hindee handkerchief for the captain.—Saying which he untied the handkerchief, and produced about a foot and a-half of coarse, black human hair, plaited & tied up after the Chinese fashion.

An Arrest.—Cilley, supposed to have murdered Brainard, at Mattawamkeng, about two years since, was arrested at Passadumkeag last Saturday, and committed to jail. His examination was to have taken place yesterday.

Bangor Rep.

Tooth-ache.—The following is said to be a cure—an infallible one some persons think:—To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a teaspoonful of common table salt. Mix them well together, hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in tooth, It will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain.—*Sunday News.*

MARRIED.

In Rumford, by the Rev. D. Gould, Mr. Harrison Gou to Miss Harriet Strickland, both of Andover.

In Norway, by Amos M. Jordan, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Andrews to Miss Joann Pike.

DIED.

In Canton, Mr. Amos Perley, aged about 50 years.

In Rumford, 9th inst. Miss Abigail, daughter of Ephraim Marble, Esq. of Dixfield, aged about 20 years.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Denmark.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed for the year A. D. 1837 in the bills committed to the undersigned for collection.

Owner's Names unknown.	No of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficient highway.	Total.
				$	$	$ c.	$ c.
James Osgood,		2 E.	130	260	3,50		
" "		3 "	120	175	2,36		
" "		6 "	39	39	,53		
" "		11 "	35	35	,47		
" "		17 "	179	179	2,41		
" "		2 G.	49	49	,66		
" "		3 uk.	67	67	,89		
" " Fessenden lot.		46 "	95	100	1,35		
" " B. Richardson lot.			50	75	1,01		
" "		uk. nk.	100	100	1,35		
" "		" "	20	50	,67		
" "		" "	70	80	1,08		16,28
" "		" "	100	250	3,37		3,37
Phineas Ingalls,							
John Pike, part of Dagger Meadow		" "	175	175	2,36		2,36
Ellen Hubbard, do.		" "	125	123	1,69		1,69
Stephen Pease,		21 "	100	100	1,35		
" "		23 "	100	150	2,02	1,58	
" "		24 "	100	100	1,35		6,30
John Pike,		1-2 35 "	50	40	,54		,54
Job K. Pike,		1-2 36 "	50	30	,41	,14	,55
Towl & Gordon,		1-3 36 "	13 1-3	17	,23		,23
Amos & Eleazar Burnall,			26	26	,35		
do. Osgood land,			100	175	2,36		2,71
Abraham York,		10 "	100	70	,94	,31	1,25
Henry Carson Jordan farm,			50	100	1,35	,45	1,80
Levi Brown, & Co. part of Collegt lot.			175	300	4,05	1,35	5,40
Hugh Bennet, part of E. Berry farm,			71	325	4,39		4,39
Samuel Stickney, Boston Pond lot.			23	11	,15		,15
James Walker, Jr. Guardian, joining Pleasant Pond,			30	30	,41		,41
Southen & Weston, Daniel Lot lot.			95	150	2,02		2,02
Nathan Church, Walker lot,			100	100	1,35		
do Pitman lot No. 5,			100	100	1,35		
do Gore of land joining E. W. Osgood,			25	25	,34		3,04
Nathaniel Hale,		1-2 51	37 1-2	75	1,01		1,01
Sawyer & Chase, or owner unknown,			100	100	1,35		1,35
Tyler P. Poor,		1-4 11	25	20	,27	,09	,36
Leander Poor,		1-4 7 uk.	18	15	,20		
" "		8 "	19	15	,20		
" "		11 "	25	20	,27	,32	
" "		15 "	25	20	,27		1,26
Alex'r R. Bradley,		1-4 7 "	18	15	,20		
" "		8	19	15	,20		
" "		11	25	20	,27		
" "		15	25	20	,27		,94
Elis Busher, Osgood land,			1000	5000	75,00		75,00
Ira Crocker, & Co. 1-2 Boston Hills,			500	1000	13,50		13,50
Mark Deering farm,			61	350	4,72		4,72
Andrew C. Lord,		38	100	275	3,71	1,90	5,61
Philip Richardson part of Treadwell lot,			20	30	,41		,41
Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Pingree land,			172	325	4,39		4,39
Joshua H. Marran, part of No. 41 and house			unk.	250	3,37	,82	4,19

Unless the above taxes and costs are paid on or before the first Monday of March next at ten o'clock, A. M. so much of each of said lots of land will be sold at the store of Gibson & Ingalls, in said Denmark, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary cost.

AMOS POOR, Collector of Denmark.

Nov. 3, 1837. *3w14

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them, under the firm of Brown & Smith, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.

TITUS O. BROWN, Jr.
MARK P. SMITH.

Norway, Nov. 7, 1837, 14

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Buckfield, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the 30th day of December next, at one of the clock P. M. so much of the Real Estate of which Henry Buck, late of Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed, as will produce the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty one cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.

MAHALA BUCK, Administrator.

Buckfield, Nov. 13, 1837, 3 w 14

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of Robert Pike, Tavern keeper at Welchville, one black Mare, short switch tail, supposed to be six or seven years old, and committed to pound by the said Pike. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. BENJ. F. PERRY, Pound Keeper.

Welchville, Nov. 9, 1837. 14

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction (unless previously disposed of at private sale) on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Willibee Russell, late of Newry, in said County, deceased. Sale for the benefit of the minor heirs of said Willibee Russell. Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale

POLLY RUSSELL, Guardian.

Newry, Nov. 16, 1837. *3 w 14

Caution!

THE subscriber having contracted to support all the poor of the town of Oxford, who were such on the sixteenth of March last, for one year, and having made suitable provision for them, hereby forbids all persons from harboring or furnishing them with supplies, as he will pay no expenses that they may incur.

DAVID WEBBER.

Oxford, Nov. 13, 1837. 14

NOTICE.

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, Simon F. Andrews a minor, his time till he is twenty-one years old, with liberty to act and trade for himself. And I shall not hereafter claim any of his wages or earnings.

ABRAHAM ANDREWS.

Fryeburg, October 23, 1837. *3w14

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

GEORGE BRIGGS,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to GEORGE BRIGGS.

Hartford, Sept. 21, 1837. 3w14

WANTED

TWO Boys, apprentices to the *Printing Business*, that can come well recommended, for industry and habits—to such good encouragement will be given.

Apply to the subscriber. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Nov. 10, 1837. 3w14

To the Honorable Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1837.

WE the undersigned would represent that the public accommodation requires, that a new County road, commencing at or near James Walker's Mills in Bethel thence through the southeast corner of Greenwood to Albany line, thence to the county road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford, near the road leading to Grover's Mills, in Albany, thence near Parson Haskells in Albany, thence near Bell's Mills in Albany, thence through the east part of Stoneham near Hill's Carding Machine, then by Elisha Allens, Esq. in Stoneham, thence to the outlet of Issachar Andrew's pond, so called in Lovel, thence to the road leading from the Sebattas road so called, to John McDaniels Jr., in Lovel, thence by Jeremiah Gray's, thence by Gibeon and Stephen Andrews in Lovel, thence by the Congregational Meeting house on the old town road so called in Lovel, thence by Dea. Benjamin Stearns in Lovel, thence by Capt. John Merrills in Lovel, thence to James Walker's in Fryeburg on the county road leading from Paris to Fryeburg.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSIAH HEALD, & 63 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Monday the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk's of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneham, Lovel, and Fryeburg, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneham, Lovel, and Fryeburg, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Feb, 20, 1837. tf

OXFORD, ss: To the Hon. Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

THE libel and complaint of Jackson Allen, of Jay, in the County of Oxford, by Varanus Niles a Pound Keeper in said Jay, humbly shews, that he, the said Jackson Allen, at Jay, on the ninth day of January last, found the following described horse going at large in the highway near his dwelling house in said Jay, to wit:—A gelded horse supposed to be four or five years old, of a bay colour, black mane and tail, with a spot of white on the end of his nose. And the same has been advertised as the law directs and no person has appeared and made claim thereto and paid the demands for which the same is holden and detained, wherefore your libellant prays the Court to decree a sale thereof as the law in such cases provided.

JACKSON ALLEN, by
VARANUS NILES, Pound-Keeper

Jay, July the 15th, 1837.

Oxford, ss. Received and filed in the Clerk's Office, July 15, 1837.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss. Clerk's Office, October 20, 1837.

THE foregoing Libel having been duly filed in this Office all persons are hereby notified thereof, that they may appear at the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November next, and shew cause if any they have, why the property above described should not be decreed forfeit and a sale thereof ordered.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the eighteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will produce the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Five Dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of a part of the homestead farm of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at time of sale.

PEREZ T. RECORD, Admr.

Hebron, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w11

STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That when any Meeting House or house of public worship in this State, shall be owned by persons of different religious denominations, any ten of such owners being of the majority, may apply to any Justice of the Peace, and Quorum in the County where such house it situated, to obtain a division of the term of occupying said house; and on such application it shall be the duty of said Justices to call a meeting of the owners of said House by posting up in some conspicuous place in or about said house a notice thereof, thirty days at least prior to said meeting, said notice setting forth the time, place and purpose of said meeting.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Justice when applied to, for the purpose aforesaid, to notify two other two other Justices of said County to attend said meeting and the said three Justices, all of whom shall be disinterested in the premises, shall constitute a board, before which said owners may exhibit the amount owned by them in said house in no case to be less then two pews, and the minority wishing to occupy said house some part of the time, shall have that part allotted to them and decreed as nearly as can be in proportion to the amount owned in said house by said minority, and said Board shall designate precisely which weeks in each year said minority may occupy said house.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said board to appraise, according to their best skill and judgment, that value of that portion of said house, owned by said minority and to make a true record of their proceedings, and to cause the same within ten days next after said meeting to be transcribed into the books of record, kept in and for the City, town or plantation, where said Meeting House is situated. And all reasonable expense of said Board shall be paid by said persons for whose benefit said devision has been made, provided this act shall not effect any agreement now existing in relation to occupying any house of public worship in this State.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said minority to enter and occupy such house for such part of the time as has been allotted them by said Board, unless the majority shall choose to buy out said minority, and then in that case said majority shall have the right so to buy by paying to said minority the sum at which their portion of said house shall have been appointed by the board aforesaid.

SECT. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 28, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be engrossed as amended on Sheet A. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A

Amend, on first Section, line 6th, strike out the word "*ten*," and insert the words "*any one or more.*"

Amend, in the 2d section and 7th line after word *said* insert the words "*owner or.*"

Amend, in 3d section 11th line by inserting after the word "*said*" and before the word "*persons*" the words "*persons or.*"

Section 3d in the 11th and 12th lines strike out "for whose benefit," and insert *at whose request.*

This Bill was read twice and referred to the next Legislature. Sent down for concurrence.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House reconsidered its vote passing this Bill to be engrossed, and refer the same to the next Legislature in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Ordered, That a Bill entitled An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses referred to the next Legislature—be published in all the papers that publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively the last publication to be two weeks prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed, sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed in concurrence.

6w11 J. C. TALBOT, President.

STATE OF MAINE,

House of Representatives, March 23, 1837.

The committee on Rail Roads and Canals to which was referred the memorial of a convention of citizens holden at Belfast on the 21st day of December last, asking the State to subscribe for a portion of the stock in the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road Corporation—ask leave to report, That they believe the interest of the State would be greatly advanced by the completion of this great public work. In their opinion no other work of Internal Improvement now contemplated promises to be so generally and so greatly beneficial to the people of the whole State, and that therefore none has so strong a claim upon the patronage of the State. When the memorial was presented, the Surplus Revenue was regarded by the memorialists as a fund well suited to the aid of Internal Improvements; but that Surplus has received a different direction, and not now open for this appropriation. Your committee are also aware that the Treasury of the State is exhausted, and are unwilling to recommend at this time any measure that might create any embarrasment in our financial concers.—We yet hope ere long to see the State Treasury in a more flourishing condition. A. When such shall be the case, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that among the first objects that may demand and receive the public patronage should be this Rail Road, and hope that the means of the State will be afforded to set in operation a work so useful and so honorable to the enterprise of our people. B.

The committee therefore recommend that the further consideration of said memorinl, together with Col. Long's Report on the preliminary survey of the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road, be referred to the next Legislature.

R. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

House of Representatives, March 24, 1837.

This report on being read, was accepted and referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers printed in this State. Sent up for concurence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 28, 1837.

This report was read and its acceptance refused. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House insist on its vote referring this Report to the next Legislature, &c. propose a conference, and appoint as conferees Messrs. Johnson of Belfast. Redington of Augusta, and Knowlton of Northport; Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN. speaker.

IN SENATE, March 29, 1837.

The Senate insists on the vote not accepting this Report, concur in the proposition for a conference, and appoint as conferees Messrs. Ham, Littlefield and Burr.

J. C. TALBOT, Presidnet.

IN SENATE, March 29, 1837.

This Report was amended by striking out all between A. and B. and accepted as thus amended; and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers printed in the State. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House recede from their vote accepting this Report, and accept the same as amended in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

AN ACT to regulate the sale of Brandy, Rum, or any strong liquors.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be allowed, to sell brandy, rum or any strong liquors, in a less quantity than 28 gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time—except Physicians and Apothecaries, who may sell the same for medical or manufacturing purposes, and if any person except the individuals aforesaid, and for the purpose named, shall at any time sell any spirituous liquors or any mixed liquors part of which is spirituous, in a less quantity than twenty eight gallons as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, or upon complaint before any Justice of the Peace within the same County where said offence was committed.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That prosecuitons for the penalty mentioned in the first section of this Act may be commenced by any person or persons, or in the name of the inhabitants of any town, plantation, or city where said offence was committed; and the whole of said penalty, which may be received by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall be paid over by the individual, or individuals who may recover the same, to the Treasurer of the town, city or plantation in which said offence may have been committed, to be appropriated towards the support of the poor of said town, city, or plantation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That whenever any individual shall refuse, or be unable to pay the penalty aforesaid, which may be recovered against him by virtue of the provisons of this Act, then and in such case, he shall be liabl to be imprisoned for the term of thirty days, within the County gaol situated in the County within which such offence shall have been committed, and it shall be the duty of the Justices aforesaid, to issue his execution or mittimus accordingly.

SECT. 4 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the first day of September next no debt, the whole or any part of which may have been incurred for purchase of Rum, Brandy, Gin, or other Alcoholic Liquors shall be deemed valid or collectable by law.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and all Acts, or part of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

House of Representatives, March 22, 2837.

This bill having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate March 22, 1837.

This Bill was read once, the amendments of the House adopted, and referred in concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

To the Hon Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County road leading from the west line of Temple in Kennebec county, through Carthage and Weld to Berlin line, is circuitous, hilly, and rocky, and that alterations in several places of the same are highly necessary.

We would therefore pray your Honors that you would proceed to view said Route and make such alterations in the same as you may think proper.

JAMES BROWN & 80 others.

Weld, July 10, 1837. 3w13

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Store of James Brown in said Weld on Friday the eighth day of December next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Carthage and Weld, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Carthage and Weld, and by publishing the same three weeks successive.y in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Parie, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe 2d, or their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.
HIRAM HUBBARD.

Norway, Oct. 21, 1837. 11

MICAH ALLEN,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this town that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his "Old Stand" on Paris Hill. He would likewise inform them that he has received the latest fashions from Boston. Those who favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner. Cutting garments will be attended to at short notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately five or six apprentice girls.

Paris, Oct. 23, 1837. tf 11

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine claims of the creditors to the estate of

AMOS TOWN,

late of Norway in said county, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the seventeenth day of October, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Daniel Town in Norway, on the third Monday of January, and the third Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

URIAH HOLT, } Commissioners.
J WHITMARSH. }

Norway, October 27th, 1837. 3w12

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EBEN POOR,

late of Andover in said county, Physician, deceased represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of November, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service at the Inn of Jonathan Virgin in Andover on the first Mondays of December, 1837, and March, 1838, and second Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN VIRGIN, }

October 31, 1837. 3w12

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford so much of the real estate of

SIMEON BUCKNELL,

late of Hiram in the county of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next at one o clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and Fifty-three dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, which contains about thirty acres Sale will be on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SIMEON BUCKNELL, Admr.

Hiram, Oct 26, 1837. 3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN,

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. H. BRETTUN.

Livermore, Oct. 17, 1837. *3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JAMES H. WITHINGTON,

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOSEPH ADAMS.

Peru, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN BLAKE,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requsts all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Brownfield, Oct. 17, 1837. *3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ELI GROVER,

late of Bethel in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate. to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEONARD GROVER.

Bethel, Oct. 17, 1837. *3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITCOMB,

late of Sweden in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANKLIN HOSMER.

Sweden, Oct, 17, 1837. 3w12

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in *one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by who, they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S CROCKETT'S Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Pricilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, Wool has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1836. tf11

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the whole of the real estate of David Abbott late of Rumford, deceased, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with House, Barn and Saw-Mill, situated on Concord River in Rumford, subject to the Widows dower in the same. Sale to be at the house of said deceased on Wednesday, November 29th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. TIMOTHY WALKER, Admr.

Rumford, October 17, 1837. 6w11

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept 26, 1836

Almanacs for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by W. E GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837. tf8

BRASS KETTLES.

A prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by the subscriber,—Cheap.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837. tf8

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rathburn's" and the "Perfect Premium" COOKING STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, sheet Lead, sheet Zinc, Stove Funnel, &c. &c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept 1, 1836. tf3

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

NEW AND VALUABLE PATET TRUSS.

THE subscribre is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, in their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and oth rs sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, yellow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success" The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing —Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do, 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

GOLD' PATENT

PREMIUM OVENS,

For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; which it had to compete with one made SINGLY by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th, *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th, *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

Also,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,

Norway, June 3, 1837.

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Book store.

June 27, 1837 tf 46